

THE GLEICHEN CALL

VOLUME XXX NO. 29

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 6, 1937

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TOWN ENGINEER EXAMINES BLOCKS TO PREVENT FIRES

This week Fire Chief Lester is inspecting numerous places in town in the interest of fire protection. On Saturday October 9th Premier Wm. Aberhart will speak over CPAC from 1:45 to 2 p.m. on the subject of fire prevention.

In Canada and the United States the week of October 3rd to 9th is being observed as Fire Prevention Week. The Dominion Fire Prevention Association co-operation with provincial fire marshals, local fire chiefs and others are co-operating with civic organizations in the furtherance of the aims of fire prevention.

About 300 people are burned to death and a much larger number are injured by fire in Canada every year. The recorded loss of property by fire in Canada during the 15 years, 1921 to 1936, exceeding \$650,000,000. In other words, at our present burning rate, approximately one human life is sacrificed and \$10,000 worth of property is destroyed every day in the year.

Fire is no respecter of persons. Every man has a responsibility towards his neighbors and that responsibility should cause every right-thinking person to pause and consider what he owes the community in which he lives. We owe it to ourselves but in a greater degree to our fellow citizens to permit a condition to exist upon our premises that will invite a visitation of fire. A great majority of fires are so easily prevented that it is certainly a moral duty to do the things which bring them about.

Cities and towns, like individuals, reap what they sow. To permit the erection of fire traps, to fail to provide an abundant and reliable water supply and means of using it or to fail to apply the everyday rules of fire prevention, is to constantly face a menace of heavy fires and sweeping conflagrations.

Why tolerate a condition which only levies tribute upon life and property but in effect imposes an added cost to the conduct of every feature of business activity and increases the burden of the people in providing the necessities of life?

We cannot afford to go on and b indifferent to it all. Fire prevention week in a particular week set aside to call attention to the menace of fire. Are you doing your part?

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. Strange, Director of "Crop Testing Plan."

The world's millers are now paying for the top grades of Canadian wheat that is unusually high when compared with the prices they are offering for other sorts.

Why should this be, when wheats are arriving daily from Australia, Argentina, Roumania, Russia, India, the United States and other countries?

The reason, it appears, is as follows:

The wheats arriving in Europe from Canada's competitors are not, as yet, up to their usual fair quality. Millers, therefore, find it necessary to use a small percentage of high grade "Manitobas" to bring their flour "mix" up to average quality.

But Canada has only a small quantity of these high grades available, hence millers are bidding keenly.

Canadians will have, I calculate, about 60 million bushels for export, but 11 million of this is Durum and 19 million Garnet, leaving something less than 50 million only of our best grades for overseas sale or less than a million bushels a week.

How long will the high prices for "Manitoba" last? It depends mainly upon whether the quality of the wheats from Canada's competitors improves, or whether millers find a way to make good flour with the lower quality sorts!

Following factors have tended to raise price: Holland will import Romanian wheat. Continued wet weather hinders Italian corn gathering and wheat sowing. Belgium has obtained poor wheat crop. "Carry over" stocks in European importing (Continued on another page)

The Junior Livestock Show Is Creating Much Interest

Arrangements have been well completed in connection with the Junior Livestock Fair to be held at Meadowbrook Hall next Friday, October 9th.

Fifty dollars in prizes will be donated to the successful competitors and it is hoped that a strong entry will be received. It is expected that the Judges will give short remarks regarding each class which will be of considerable benefit both to the Junior competitors and the farmers in the district.

As announced previously the judges will be Hardy E. Salter, secretary of the Alberta Percheron Association, will judge the colts, while Art Hay, the manager of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore and his assistant Mr. Stevens, will judge the dairy calves and sheep. Mr. Hudson of Katrine, who is one of the successful exhibitors in the province will judge the beef calves and hogs.

It is hoped the public generally will turn out and visit the show. With a large number of older folks on hand a considerable boost will be given the juniors and help to keep them interested for future fairs.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor Call:

I had no intention of making this a controversy but I wish Councillor Michael had answered the contents of my letter instead of evading the issue. If the business of the town council was transacted over the table in the town office instead of at the back of Purcell's store and Michael's workshop a free discussion and a better understanding would result.

In this council, which has boasted

approximately 25 per cent over previous years, there were no secret meetings,

any more than any two years in any previous council. While we are in the minority and see no chance of evading the slams-roller process, we are quite willing to agree to certain conclusions reached by this majority even though we do not agree with the methods of obtaining it.

COUNCILLOR WM. McCONNELL.

GRAIN ELEVATOR MEN MAY COLLECT DONATIONS RED CROSS

Farmers who would like to donate something towards the splendid work being carried on by the Canadian Red Cross Society and find themselves without ready cash are now offered an opportunity through an arrangement with grain companies whereby they can donate their odd pounds or bushels of grain. Posters calling attention to this arrangement can be seen at the different elevators. Funds are urgently needed by the Alberta Division of the Red Cross Society, through whose efforts in the drought area last winter, 5,500 families were assisted with bedding and clothing. The Red Cross society is faithfully carrying out its duty of caring for crippled children whose parents cannot afford hospitalization and nursing care. Since 1920, 2,437 children have been treated in the Junior Red Cross hospitals for crippled children.

In major disasters, such as the

Mississippi River, the American

Flood Fund, the Ontario Flood Fund,

and the Western Drought Fund,

the Red Cross services were demanded, and the people responded nobly.

The expectant mother, the sick

family, and those in distress, send in their appeal to the Red Cross for assistance, but the organization is finding itself taxed to the limit and difficulty is being encountered in coping with the many requests.

Displayed in grain elevators, the

Red Cross poster, depicting a red

cross nurse and the red cross prominently has a large sticker attached at the foot upon which are the words:

"The Red Cross appeals to you to assist them in their work by donat-

ing the odd pounds or bushels of

wheat. We invite you to ask your elevator agent to forward your dona-

tion to the Alberta Division, Canadian Red Cross Society, Cussons Building, Calgary. Our success depends on your donation. Why not do it now?"

DOMINION STATISTICS SHOW INCREASE IN AIRCRAFT TRAFFIC

Canadian aviation leads the world in carriage of freight. In 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said 26,287,119 pounds of freight and express was carried by commercial and provincial aircraft. This was considerably more than was carried in any other country, the bureau stated. Commercial meetings and conferences were held in the same year than any previous year. While we are in the minority and see no chance of evading the slams-roller process, we are quite willing to agree to certain conclusions reached by this majority even though we do not agree with the methods of obtaining it.

Commercial planes, operating chiefly in the mining districts of the North, carried 22,947,105 pounds of freight and 1,107,060 pounds of mail. This was an improvement of 24 per cent over 17,615,910 pounds of freight and 1,126,084 pounds of mail in 1935.

Rapid expansion of freight carrying was further shown by the fact that in 1931 only 2,372,467 pounds of freight and 470,461 pounds of mail carried.

Most of the freight supplies and passengers went into Northern Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces and Northwest Territories otherwise accessible only by canoe in summer and dog team in winter. "Aircraft transportation will probably be the cheapest and most effective method of transportation during the life of a large number of these mines," said the bureau's review. "In most of the mining country of the north there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and skis in winter."

In all civil aviation there were eighty-six accidents in nineteen of which passengers or crews were injured or killed. Eight passengers were killed and on equal number of members of crews. Injured numbered twenty-one including passengers, five crew members and six other employees. In commercial air transport almost 2,000,000 passengers miles were flown for each passenger killed and 1,200,000 passenger miles for each passenger injured.

UNITED CHURCH NOTES

Rev. A. A. Lytle, district secretary of the Bible Society, will conduct the service in the United Church, next Sunday, October 10. This will be of interest to all who wish to assist in the great work of the British and Foreign Bible Society and it is hoped a large audience will greet Mr. Lytle.

Monday next is Thanksgiving Day and will be observed throughout the country as a holiday.

OLD TIMERS' BIG DOINGS WILL TAKE PLACE NOV. 26

The Board of Trade will entertain the members of the Old Timers Association on 26th of November in Gleichen. A banquet will again be held and it is likely that buffalo meat will be the piece de resistance, and the address will also be delivered by a prominent member of the South Alberta Old Timers Association. The dance will be held the same evening and the music will be supplied by Brenner's Orchestra. Watch for the bills.

M. BOLINGER REAPS FIFTY-FIVE BUSHELS WHEAT TO ACRE

M. Bolinger states that on 50 acres of irrigated land he had a return of 2750 bushels of wheat. This figures at 55 bushels to the acre. The wheat weighed 65 pounds per bushel. Mr. Bolinger added that the yield would have been larger but he waited just a little too long before cutting it. The wind causing it to shell. After careful compilation he figured he lost on the average of three bushels to the acre. Those who saw this wheat field before it was cut state it was a wonderful sight and reminded one of the bumper seen in the years gone by.

FROM THE FILES OF GLEICHEN CALL TWENTY YEARS AGO

Large quantities of material for the bridge across the Bow River south of Cluny is now arriving and construction work will soon be underway.

Mr. W. B. Brown will be a surety to Mr. Black when he learns it is in his name and will not expect him to pay for some weeks yet.

W. H. McPhee has generously given a valuable bay saddle horse to the local red cross. The animal will be used for relief.

Canadian policyholders may feel justly proud of the wise and careful administration of their trust funds. Even in the darkest days of the depression, their companies met every obligation promptly and fully—bringing financial security to thousands of Canadian homes.

There is added satisfaction in the fact that the investment of Life Insurance funds has helped to build Canadian homes, schools and hospitals—and develop agriculture, industries and public utilities. Thus, the whole Dominion benefits from Life Insurance.

In the future, as in the past, Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries must always be the "Big Interests" of Life Insurance.

The "Big Interests" in Life Insurance

Are the Policyholders and Beneficiaries

IN Life Insurance, the "Big Interests" are the millions of Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries—men, women and children who share in the protection made possible by individual thrift and foresight.

The concern of those who act on behalf of these policyholders and beneficiaries is to safeguard their interests. Their accumulated savings, amounting to more than two billion dollars, must be invested wisely to obtain the greatest yield consistent with safety. Every promise made in Life Insurance policies must be fulfilled completely and promptly.

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Mary had a little skirt; Twas up to date no doubt, For new time she got inside She was nearly half way out.

E. D. Hardwick and wife returned

last week from a trip to Chicago and other eastern points. He was attending a shipment of cattle he made to the Windy city.

Miss E. Bell Larkin, the pioneer

insurance girl of the west, returned

from a trip to Pacific coast points.

She has signed up to take charge of

the business management of chautauqua for three months.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Curran have

returned to Gleichen after touring the United States for fourteen months.

Mr. Curran may go in for sheep

ranching.

BANKS RELEASE NOON RADIO BROADCAST FOR BASEBALL SERIES

Canada's chartered banks released their radio time booked on

network of six Alberta stations

from twelve noon to twelve fifteen

October 8th, so that their listeners

could hear the play by

broadcast of the opening world series baseball game it was learned from Edmonton to day. Those who planned

to hear the Wednesday broadcast of

the fifth in the series of non-political

non-controversial addresses written by

Vernon Knowles for the chartered

Banks of Canada may read this short

informative talk in next issue of The Call.

Saturday October 9th will be ob-

served as National grid day through-

out Canada. A coast to coast broad-

cast has been arranged for Saturday

evening 6:30 to 7 o'clock our time.

Miss Betty Taylor returned to her

duties in the General Hospital at

Gleichen last Thursday. She had been

at home for the past couple of

recovering from illness.

Guardian of Canadian Homes



LF-2A

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

Worthy of the support of all

ALBERTA GRAIN PRODUCERS

AFTER EVERY MEAL WRIGLEY'S DOUBLE MINT CHewing GUM FLAVOUR THE FLAVOR LASTS AIDS DIGESTION

Destruction Of Morale

Morale is not a very big word but it covers a wide territory within its meaning and might be termed all-embracing. Its existence or absence has determined the destinies of whole races of people in the past and will do so again in the future.

The word "morale" is so closely allied to the word "moral" as to lead Webster to define it as a "condition as affected by dependent upon such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc." and again, as "mental state, as of men, an army and the like."

The orthographic affinity between "moral" and "moral" is no closer than its kinship when the terms are translated into the spiritual sphere, for destruction of morale inevitably brings in its wake a breakdown of moral perceptions. Moral concepts tend to become blunted with the wear of months.

And thus destruction of morale, it can readily be seen, may—nay, it will—have very serious consequences, whether the victim of its undermining influence be the individual, a community or a nation. It means the disappearance of ideals and a resultant lack of moral stamina.

The term "loss of morale" is occasionally heard during discussions on the possible effect of continuance, or even perpetuation, of the system of government aid to the unfortunate, known in common parlance as direct relief, but it is doubtful whether sufficient stress is laid upon the dire potentialities of this form of assistance, if it is permitted to become permanent, or even long standing.

Everybody, and that includes the great majority of relief recipients themselves, hopes that direct relief in greater or less degree, will not become perpetual and adopted as an accepted government policy and set up; but there is a danger of permanency as the years go by and the system becomes more and more established as the easiest and perhaps the cheapest solution of the problem.

Whether or not direct relief is the cheapest solution of the problem is a question open to debate and particularly after this method has been in operation long enough to make inroads into the morale of even a percentage of those who, for lack of a better term, are supposed to "benefit" from it, and when one reflects on the possible long distance effect indefinite continuation of such a policy may have upon the communities subjected to it.

Direct relief, on varying scale commensurate with conditions in each succeeding year, has been with us in the west for a long time now and people are rightly beginning to question the wisdom of continuing much longer to place a large body of citizens in the position of supplicants for and recipients of government gifts when so many of them are not only able and willing to work for their subsistence, but passionately anxious for the cheapest solution of the problem.

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As years after year pass with governments finding it necessary to vote large sums for direct relief and with the general public sensing, perhaps dimly, the baneful effect of this form of assistance, it is not surprising that public opinion is gradually crystallizing in the formula: "rehabilitation instead of direct relief."

Rehabilitation may, of course, take various forms, but under conditions of the moment in the west, it means an opportunity to earn at least the necessities of life through programs of government-initiated public works, since neither private industry nor agriculture are able to provide these essentials.

It is true that some effort in this direction is being made insofar as the agricultural section of the community is involved and there is some ground for hope that some work will be approved for urban centres, but to date these activities are not proportionate to the needs.

In a country whose welfare is so largely dependent upon the vagaries of the weather, governments and people are prone to be inspired by a hope that "next year will be different" and that the troubles of to-day will be cured by a turn of fortune's wheel tomorrow, but there is no guarantee that this will be the case. Even if tomorrow breaks brighter on the horizon there are still the difficulties of to-day to be overcome in the meantime.

While the optimism of the people of this west is proverbial and has been the subject of much favorable comment, dissatisfaction with direct relief on a widespread scale is growing and anything that can be done to substitute work for relief to the maximum extent possible, provided it is useful and productive work, will be welcomed with open arms.

Work is the natural heritage of mankind and without it man is bound to languish, physically, mentally and morally. It is as essential to the well-being of man as water and air.

Cheerful Conversation

Maid Did Her Best To Make Breakfast

One family had enough of a scald to be impressed with making breakfast a well-conducted meal. To this end he asked his wife whether the colored woman who serves them might not be made to take more of an interest in things; let her treat him as the master of a household, he said, and not just as a potential consumer of toast and coffee; let her do what she could to cheer him up and get his day started right.

The wife evidently did something, for the domestic was very enthusiastic about the arrangement, and when he had a few moments to speak, little comments on the weather, and so on. Came a morning when the mistress of the establishment decided to sleep late and the master felt rather low in the dining room alone. The maid beamed when she saw him. "Guess what we got this morning," she said, bringing in the coffeepot. "What?" he asked, feeling better already. "No cream," she said. —The New Yorker.

Would Colonize North

Sir Edward Beatty Favors Settlement Of Peace River Country

Sir Edward Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will urge the Dominion government to launch a broad program of colonization through the Peace River country north of Edmonton, he said in an interview at Edmonton.

"That north country needs a settlement plan and needs it quickly, and together with that there should be a program of rail development," Sir Edward said after concluding a four-day inspection tour over lines of the Northern Alberta Railway. This year, he is president of the N.A.R., which is administered jointly by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National companies.

Aviators seldom encounter birds 5,000 feet above ground, and few are seen above 3,000 feet except in regions high above sea level.

The organic theory as to the origin of oil is that petroleum is decayed prehistoric plant and animal matter.

Health
LEAGUE
of
CANADA
presents
TOPICS
OF
VITAL
INTEREST
by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

ARTICLE NO. 13

Treatment of Cancer No. 1

The late Lord Moynihan, himself a prince among survivors, pointed out that in breast cancer, where operation was performed in the early stages, 90.1% of the women were alive and well ten years after operation, whereas if the disease were far advanced, 94.4% were dead within this period. The nature of the disease was the same; the operation was the same; the stage of the disease made all the difference.

The only recourse for cancer treatment are surgery, which treats 70% of all treated cancers, and the use of radium and X-rays. No other form of treatment so far discovered has any lasting effect in the cure of cancer. No serum, vaccine, plaster or ointment, no matter how widely advertised, has any effect other than to delay the use of the rational methods of treatment.

Surgery is the agent of treatment in cancer of the stomach, of the intestines, the body of the uterus and other abdominal organs. It is still the chief resource in cancer of the oesophagus and lungs.

The art and science of surgery have reached a high degree of development.

The surgeon in all areas has gained an astonishingly high degree of skill; he is confident of his powers.

It is only by the discovery of newer, more exact and simpler methods that surgery will be dethroned from its present position in relation to cancer.

Every single case of cancer where the disease is accessible to the surgeon is curable in the early stage, for cancer is at first a local disease.

The treatment of cancer depends very largely upon the education of the public in early cancer signs and of a very clear recognition of the fact that the greatest fear of cancer should be the fear of delay.

Next article—Treatment of Cancer No. 2.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's series, written since May, may secure same by writing to The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Regiment Enters Protest

Scols Greys Do Not Want Famous Horses Displaced

The name Royal Scots Greys will have an empty meaning if a government mechanization scheme is carried out.

Infantile Scotsman have made vigorous protests against the proposal to take the famous grey horses from the regiment. They say the Greys have been associated with Scotland for 250 years and the disappearance of the horses would destroy the regiment's character.

They also object to a counter-proposal to change the color of the steeds. It seems German officers have revealed the greys were the first indication to the Germans the British were at Mons in 1914. The officers said the same horses could not be missed or mistaken.

The Lucky Numbers

Scientific Experiment Shows Dice Throwers How To Win

If you want to win at dice throwing, call sixes, fives or fours. They are more likely—in the long run—to turn up than three, twos and ones.

This conclusion is the result of a scientific experiment announced to British scientists at a meeting in Nottingham, England. The reason:

"Points on dice are marked by little holes scooped out of the faces. The points 6, 5 and 4, which are respectively opposite the points 1, 2 and 3, are somewhat lighter—more of the ivory having been removed."

Rare Tree From China

The first "dove" tree ever seen in Honchou has arrived via Pan-American Clipper from China. While the tree figured prominently in ancient Chinese literature, it required a three-year search to find the present specimen in the Yangtze valley. It has been planted on the island of Kauai. Blossoms are similar in shape and color to a dove.

Anglers of Britain are expected to spend \$50,000,000 on the sport this year.

There are about 44,000 thunderstorms daily somewhere in the world.

COULD HARDLY CLOSE HANDS

Had Rheumatism and Neuralgia

"I suffered severely from rheumatism—particularly in my hands. After taking Frustine for dry swelling left my hands and knees. I could climb stairs and ladders. I advise any person suffering from rheumatism to take Frustine. If you suffer, the results are excellent. You will feel 95% and 50%. No substitutes. At druggists."

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIVER TABLETS

Could Tell Many Stories

Toronto Man Left China Day Before War Started

John A. Pond left Shanghai for home just the day before war broke out there. . . . Back in Toronto once more he has many a vivid story of Chinese pouring into the city about 30,000 a day. John said the most pitiable sight he had ever seen was the long trail of bewildered refugees trudging wheelbarrows of picked up belongings across their broken home possessions. Most of them came from the north to Hongkong and from there they wandered south to Canton. When the latter city was bombed they turned like sheep and rushed north again. The favorite route to get out of stricken areas was to go to the docks of coastal cities and wait for a departing steamer to pull up its gang-planks. At that moment dozens of Chinese rushed on board and sat on the decks . . . refusing to budge. John particularly regretted the bombardment of Canton where the Government spent millions in the beautiful municipal settlements, planning to move the Chinese population out there from Shanghai. He said the architect was the most magnificent he had seen . . . but the whole area is now in ruins.—Toronto Telegram.

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The funeral directions in a will are sometimes unusual. One man wrote: "I have always had the reputation of being late for appointments. Make me ten minutes late for my funeral!" And do you know that walking about England somewhere is a young man whose will is tattooed on his back, neck and wrists? Who knows how he signed it? Perhaps the strangest will at Somerset House is that recorded on the identity disc of a sailor lost at the Battle of Jutland and whose body was washed ashore. His last will and testament contained three thousand microscopic letters."

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The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Fourth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 28th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, September 29th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Loans Made to 57,634 Albertans This Year . . . Sixty Per Cent to Individuals . . . How a Bank is Formed . . . Shareholders Face "Double Liability" . . . Banks Regulated by Canadian People Through Parliament . . . Deals With Bank Services . . . 49,000 Shareholders Own Canada's Chartered Banks . . . No Concentration of Power . . . Tells About Alberta's Bank Depositors and Shareholders.

THIS year, between the first day of January and the last day of August, Canada's Chartered Banks have made loans to 57,634 Albertans—individuals. Who got these? Of these 20,502 of them went direct to farmers and ranchers. Other individuals obtained 13,650 loans. 1701 home-owners got Home Improvement Loans—so that Canada's Chartered Banks this year have extended new loans to 35,253 individuals—farmers, ranchers, home owners and other private borrowers. Commercial loans numbering 13,925 have been made to other than individuals in the same period; municipalities and school districts also obtained many new loans.

Out of 57,634 new loans made this year in Alberta, more than 60 per cent of them went to individuals. Don't let anyone tell you we've stopped lending.

Now I want to ask the question, "What is a bank?" As I said in an earlier broadcast: "Above all things a bank is a place where you or your children can deposit money with absolute assurance that any time you demand it you can get it back full, intact and with interest."

A bank is formed by a group of responsible people who believe that they can offer a service which a community needs and is willing to pay for, at a rate which will yield a reasonable profit. These are the motives of any business.

Those desiring to form the bank name five Provisional Directors, who then must petition the Dominion Parliament for an Act of Incorporation. This act does not give the Provisional Directors the right to subscribe to shares in the bank. The Bank Act is a Dominion law—without such law the business of accepting the people's deposits and making loans would be wholly without safeguard.

After Parliament has acted, the Provisional Directors are authorized to invite public subscriptions for the shares. Before any person buys any share the statute requires that there be placed before him, in large type, Section 125 of the Bank Act, which informs him that if the bank becomes insolvent, the shareholders will be liable to pay once more an amount equal to the par value of his shares. This is what is known as "double liability." Since the Bank of Canada was opened the double liability has been slightly modified and, as this central bank under Government control assures more and more the right of note issue, the double liability of chartered bank shareholders will be further adjusted.

You will see that the law puts a serious responsibility upon the shareholders and deliberately forces it upon their attention, in order that those who are going to handle other people's money must realize their responsibility to the full. The people are thus safeguarded against fly-by-night promoters.

When half a Million Dollars worth of stock in the new bank has been subscribed and half of that amount paid up, this \$250,000 must be placed in trust with the Bank of Canada. When the Minister is satisfied that the public interest is safeguarded, he returns the \$250,000 to the bank and issues a certificate permitting the bank to open for business. The Bank Act then becomes its charter. Any idea that this bank has to put money into Government Bonds to obtain currency is wholly without foundation.

Canada's Chartered Banks do not enjoy a monopoly of the right to print money. They never did enjoy any such monopoly. You often hear it said that Canada's Chartered Banks alone can "make money" and that we can print our own notes and circulate them in unlimited amounts—such statements are absolutely false. Up to 1934 each Charterholder had the right to issue notes in unlimited amounts—but only up to the amount of the capital actually paid up. There were two exceptions to this rule—the first was that we were permitted to make a

sixteen per cent increase in note issue, for a limited period only, for crop marketing purposes. The second exception is that our paid-up capital we could issue dollar for dollar against gold or Dominion notes, deposited in the central gold reserves. These exceptions are no longer in force.

With the Bank of Canada established, and controlled by the Dominion Government, we can now issue our own notes only up to ninety per cent of the amount of our paid-up capital. Every year there is to be a further reduction. The Bank of Canada issue notes and as the note issue right of the Chartered Banks is progressively cut down the Bank of Canada's note issue will take its place. In other words, the right to issue our own notes is being steadily taken from us and vested in the Bank of Canada, which I would like to emphasize is the Government's central bank, not a chartered bank.

I pointed out, in an earlier broadcast, that no business is subject to such complete control and such Parliamentary scrutiny as are the Chartered Banks. Can you name another business in Canada in which every company charter automatically expires at one time and can only be renewed after Parliamentary investigation?

Although the Bank Act can be amended at any time by Parliament every ten years bank charters expire and the Act is thrown open for what is known as the "decennial revision"—which is most sweeping and searching inquiry conducted by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. N. C. McLean, M.P. for Wanuskewin; Mr. J. C. Landry, M.P. for Calgary East, and Mr. Victor Quach, M.P. for Acadia, are the Alberta Members of the Banking and Commerce Committee. It is a large Committee with every Province and every political party represented, so you see that the people do not lack in any sense, for the most penetrating examination of the business of banking. Who regulates the banks? None other than the Canadian people, through their elected representatives.

Into the Bank Act, by reason of the work of the Committee from year to year, have been built all of the safeguards arising from the lessons of the past.

Now I would like to deal with the services that the bank provides. These are many and varied. The bank accepts and safeguards your deposits and extends the credit based upon them to responsible people.

Alberta folk will easily follow the illustration of bank credit. I'm now going to give you. This is harvest-time and in the fortunate parts of the Province the farmer is starting to haul his grain to the elevator. When he delivers his wagon-load there, he gets a grain ticket.

He takes the ticket into the bank and the bank gives him cash for it.

What does the bank do with the grain ticket then?

At the end of the day the bank lists separately all of the grain tickets issued by each elevator company. It sends them to Calgary or Winnipeg, to be collected from the Head Office of the Elevator Company which issued the tickets.

How does the Elevator Company redeem the tickets? During the movement of a heavy crop, such a company is not likely to have sufficient funds of its own to purchase all of the grain handled from day to day.

So the bank advances the sum required against the security of the grain, until the buyer in Liverpool pays for it. The bank collects from him. The proceeds go to the grain company which pays off the money the bank advanced.

What happens is this:

The farmer gets his cash on delivery of the grain to the elevator, without any waiting. And the bank provides credit from moment on, until the grain is paid for, probably months later.

Let me point out that the "tickets" are anchored to something—in this case they were anchored to the most form of real wealth—new wheat grain, newly produced from the soil. You know no ship can be anchored safely unless the anchor is firmly embedded in something.

We extend bank credit to people who can, with some certainty, be expected to repay. We can only lend to responsible people because we ourselves are responsible to the depositors.

The banks provide the machinery for carrying out dozens of widely-varied, day-to-day transactions; simplifying business and facilitating the exchange of goods and services. The bank provides a place for you to leave in safe custody valuable documents or other papers; your title deeds; your life savings; your securities; your valuable items such as jewelry; and stocks and bonds. The bank collects your commercial bills, either at home or abroad. It transfers money from one part of the country to another, as you may require; and it takes care of shipment and safeguarding of securities. These are only examples of the services a Chartered Bank performs.

No doubt many of our listeners have been told that banks simply swap cheques. There seems to be an idea that there is never any settlement between banks. Here is another homely illustration: Tom Smith, in Calgary, runs a clothing store and Jim McGregor goes in to buy a suit of clothes. He gives Tom Smith his cheque and says "See ya." The cheque is drawn on Jim's bank, which is bank A. On the other hand Tom does business with Bank B so Tom deposits Jim's cheque in Bank B and immediately gets credit for the face amount.

But then what happens? Does Bank B simply send the cheque to Bank A, and does Bank A simply cancel that cheque and destroy it, after deducting the \$27.50 from Jim's account?

No—what does happen is this—Before Jim McGregor's cheque gets back to Jim's bank it goes to go through the Clearing House. The Clearing House is part of a national system, under which settlements are effected through the Bank of Canada. Daily each bank gathers together and totals the cheques drawn on it, with the total balance due of the other banks. Every morning these are taken to the Clearing House. Where it is found that one bank has a balance due to it from any other bank, the difference is settled daily, through the Bank of Canada, by the payment of cash—not chartered bank bills—cash. This ultimate settlement through the Clearing House system is altogether ignored, or is too little understood, by many of those who criticize the banks.

It is not difficult to understand when reduced to its simplest terms. We point out to you that, if Jim McGregor's cheque was the only cheque issued that day, Jim's Bank, Bank A, would have had to pay to Tom's Bank, Bank B, the sum of \$27.50 in cash—bill of the Bank of Canada.

Every balance between banks is ultimately settled in cash.

Now who owns the banks? There are more than 49,000 shareholders in Canada's Chartered Banks, and there are more than 500 of them in Alberta. Most of the shareholders are small—average is less than 30 shares. Many of the shareholders are comes to whom bank shares have been willed or Trustees who hold the shares for Estates of persons who have died. Many others are individuals who, after a lifetime of toil have sold their farms, or other holdings, and invested their money in bank shares as a source of income. These are examples to show the kind of people who own Canada's Banks. These are the people who are accused of being a part of the fabled "International Ring." They are mostly Canadians, your fellow-citizens, and most of the business that is done by their banks is Can-

adian business. Some of you may have been given a word-picture of a small group of men, owning all the banks, sitting around a table and conspiring daily to use all of everybody else's money for their own profit. Let us dispense with it—There is no concentration of power in the hands of any group. The shareholders annually elect their own free choice, 167 Directors of known and proven business ability. Their work is to safeguard the interests of the shareholders, note-holders and depositors, in co-operation with the salaried executives—every one of whom started out as a junior in some small branch. These Directors own less than four per cent of the shares issued.

Banks each month have to report to the Government sworn particulars of the loans made to Bank Directors and to firms in which they are partners and loans for which they are guarantors. The most recent return shows that these advances are only a 10.8th part of the total bank loans.

No Director of a bank may vote, nor may he even be present at a meeting of the Board, when loans to himself, or any business concern in which he is a partner or director, are under consideration.

About 40% of Canada's people have savings deposits. Applying the same percentage to the population of Alberta it would appear that about 240,000 Albertans are savings depositors. A bank deposit is loan to the bank. It is a debt owing by the bank. If there is a tyranny in lending are the banks tyrannized by the depositors? When a friend borrows from another is the lender a tyrant? We leave the answer to our listeners.

Parliament in its wisdom, acting upon recommendations of the Banking and Commerce Committee from time to time, has legislated to prevent the banks from doing certain things.

A bank may not lend money on mortgages, for loans must be of short term and quickly realizable. A bank is forbidden to engage in trade. It cannot buy, or lend, against its own shares or those of any other bank.

There are provisions that restrict a bank in lending to any Director. It cannot let its name appear on certain prospectuses. It cannot let its staff represent insurance companies and there are heavy penalties laid down for violation of these and other provisions of the Bank Act.

Canada's Chartered Banks are not your masters; they are not tyrannical; they are your servants—The Canadian People, through their Parliament, have so legislated as to keep them that way.

Just before I wind this up, I would like to say that I have before me a poster which an organization in Edmonton is sending out over the Province. It says, "Tax the Banks—It Costs Them Nothing."

The poster to which I have referred presumes to quote from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, but I assure you that the extracts are divorced from their context and are so used as to convey a meaning exactly opposite from the meaning intended by the author, Mr. R. G. Hawtree, an officer of the British Treasury.

You all know that when you pay taxes it costs you something. A bank is no different, in that respect, from any of you. Would your own municipality say that when the bank pays its taxes, the municipality gets nothing? However, we do not plan to waste time on absurdities, but let me say just this: That we showed you last week, that 180 bank branches in Alberta were operated at a loss in 1935, and that new and added taxes had since been imposed.

We showed you the alternative—either pass a bill charged on to our customers, or close branches to the point where ends can be made to meet. If it costs us nothing to pay taxes, we would have no such alternative to worry about.

DOUBLE - to save you trouble!

The DOUBLE automatic booklet is handier—each paper comes out easily.

Chantecler
CIGARETTE PAPERS

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
PURE RICE PAPERS
DOUBLE AUTOMATIC BOOKLET
only 5¢
FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED

Loyalty Is Needed

To all who are interested in the development of the Hudson Bay route as a means of transport for commodities in and out of the Canadian west, and that should mean all residents of the prairie provinces, statements appearing in the 1937 report on Hudson Bay marine insurance rates by the Imperial Shipping Committee should convey assurance for the future of the short route between Europe and the middle west of the northern part of this continent.

The report announces reductions in, and advantageous changes in conditions relating to, marine insurance rates on cargoes handled through Churchill, indicates a potential lengthening of the shipping season for the route and, above all, for the first time in the eight years the route has been in operation, the committee voices its confidence in the comparative safety of the route, as expressed in the following excerpt:

"Eight seasons have passed since the new route was opened. The way is well charted and well equipped with aids to navigation. The exceptional circumstances on account of which the warranty is imposed—ice, fog and magnetic disturbance, are known and have been provided against by the gyro compass, direction finding and the very efficient escort of the Canadian patrol vessel."

"It is true that should a casualty occur, some time might elapse before salvage operations could be undertaken, and should the casualty be a serious one or one which occurred towards the close of the season, salvage might be impracticable. Even though a Canadian government patrol vessel happened to be available for salvage operations, to suspend its normal activities of escorting other vessels might have unfortunate results."

"Nevertheless, so far as physical risks are concerned we are convinced that the Hudson Bay route is no more dangerous, and in some respects less dangerous, than the St. Lawrence route. As against this there still remains the fact that with the present small number of voyages a single total loss in a season is a serious matter for the underwriters."

An excellent feature of the report is the announcement of a reduction in marine insurance rates of 2s. 6d. per cent. on cargo carried in vessels using a gyro compass. This is a very desirable proviso, as it is essential that boats making use of the route be equipped with as many as possible approved devices dedicated to lessen the risk of navigation through the strait and in the bay.

The "Avon River", the sole casualty of the 1936 season, was driven on a reef without loss of life, was one of two boats using the route last year which did not carry a gyro compass.

It is true, however, that the lack of a gyro compass was not the cause of the disaster to the "Avon River". The committee quotes the London Board of Trade as declaring that the disaster was due "not to any special perils of the route, but to the unusually severe weather conditions which were experienced throughout the world in the latter part of 1936, during which an unusually large number of ships were lost."

The basis on which the reductions have been made and the establishment of the gyro compass as standard equipment for well-founded tramp steamers using the Hudson Bay route give some assurance that decadent old bulkers are not likely to use the route and thus imperil its growing prestige byounding and imperilling the present trade structure."

Despite the favorable findings of the report, the situation which has been made in the insurance rates and the encouragement which is being given to ensure safety measures, prejudices against the route in Eastern Canada and spotty in the West as to its fate in the future have not entirely disappeared. Only recently in the mouthpieces of financial interests in the east have appeared evidences of prejudice in the form of attacks against the route, founded principally on a material reduction in traffic through Churchill this year and the fact that this infant route is not yet on a self-sustaining basis.

The tenor of such articles is grossly unfair as they omit to tell the whole story. No reference is made to the fact that the West is suffering from the greatest drought in history, resulting in a lack of grain available for shipment, nor is it pointed out that during the season futures prices have so closely approximated cash grain prices as to make lengthy storage economically unfeasible.

These attacks indicate that the enemies of the route are not sleeping and it behoves the people of the west to demonstrate their loyalty to the Hudson Bay route by giving it their support on every possible occasion and in every possible way.

If consumers in the prairie provinces, farmers in the country and business men in the urban centres would make it their business to express preference for goods shipped through Churchill their demands, if sufficiently insistent and persistent, would ultimately bear fruit and result in the increased volume of traffic which is essential if the route is to be speedily built up to sizeable capacity. If more goods are brought in through Churchill more boats will make use of the port for outbound cargo and the greater the speed with which traffic is developed the sooner will rates be further reduced.

Perfect Gasoline Tank**Definitely Under Par****British Invent Tank For Aeroplanes That Will Avoid Danger Of Fire**

Gasoline fires after airplane crashes may soon be a thing of the past. The Air Ministry has perfected a gasoline tank which is crash, seal and fireproof. Following success of 13 years of experiment, the safety tanks will be placed in both war planes and civilian planes. In trials the tanks were fired at with incendiary machine gun bullets. There was no resulting fire. A tank was dropped on concrete when a plane was deliberately crashed at 50 miles an hour. The tank merely bounced, and not a drop of gasoline was spilled.

Greater London's luxury trades including millinery, jewelry and clothing now find employment for 58,000 persons.

THE TRINDL ELECTRIC ARC WELDER

Wonderful new invention. Operates from 6-volt battery. Welds — Solder — Braze \$4.50 Delivered

R. H. ANDERSON, LINDSAY, ONT.

Proper Lighting Needed**Prevalence Of Defective Eyesight Due To Poor Illumination**

The fact that more and more people are now using their eyes indoors at severe visual tasks, and neglect of proper lighting conditions are responsible for the prevalence of defective eyes according to Chas. O. Black, chairman of the section of the College of Optometry of Canada, writing in the current issue of "Health", organ of the Health League of Canada.

Glasses alone can never bring relief when eyes are abused by prolonged use under the harmful lighting conditions which exist in most offices and homes, writes Mr. Black.

Most levels of illumination have a far reaching effect on almost all bodily functions, he claims. At present only a beginning has been made in the effects of illumination on the home setting-machine.

It is the duty of lighting should see to it that factory workers and office workers are given an opportunity of working under better visual conditions, the writer claims. "We expect them to do their work efficiently and they should be given the means to do that work efficiently." Elimination of useless waste of energy on their part will result in increased productive work for employers.

Habitual Criminal**Spiral Fluid Is Said To Reveal This Tendency**

Two Chicago doctors said that nine young women in their research led them to believe they could determine whether a criminal was a "confirmed repeater" by examining the "curve type" cells of his spinal fluid extracts. The doctors, S. W. Brownstein, of the Board of Health, and M. E. Levy, of the Cook county jail staff, said microscopic examination of spinal extracts of criminals disclosed a certain behavior, the tendency to re-enter a life of crime and an abnormal cell count. Nine prisoners who had proved themselves habitual criminals were used in experiments.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES**BALANCED MENUS CONTAIN SIX FOODSTUFFS**

We hear a good deal these days about balancing budgets in the home as well as in political and business circles. Balancing menus is equally important.

Many housewives fight shy of the balanced menu because they do not understand the meaning of the term. A balanced menu is one that keeps the body in health and supplies the necessary food for growth.

A diet must contain six foodstuffs to meet these requirements. Fats and carbohydrates are required to supply the body with heat and energy. Starches and sugars are included as carbohydrates.

The body requires food for new growth and for repair of old broken down tissue. This is supplied by protein foods in the diet. Some of the more common protein foods are eggs, whole milk, beans, beans, fruits and cheese.

Mineral water and vitamins are needed to regulate metabolism and keep the body running smoothly. Vitamins are said to correspond to the spark of the engine. These three food stuffs are found in a balanced menu, and are particularly abundant in milk, eggs, fruits and cheese.

All of these foodstuffs are found in a balanced menu. Liver, carrots, baked potatoes, creamed carrots, brown bread and butter, apple crumb pudding.

LIVER CASSEROLE

2 onions
2 apples
1/2 pounds calf liver
2 medium potatoes
Salt and pepper

Cut onions very fine. Put liver in boiling water. Lift out after a few minutes. Put a layer of liver in the casserole. Add a layer of onions, potatoes and apples. Add salt, pepper and sage. Repeat with layers of liver and other ingredients. Cover with a layer of cheese on top. Add a little stock or boiling water. Bake 1 to 1 1/2 hours.

APPLE CRUMB PUDDING

8 to 10 apples
1/4 cup sugar
1/4 cup flour
1/4 cup butter
3/4 cup brown sugar
1/4 cup flour

Pare the apples and cut into thin slices. Pile in a buttered baking dish and continue until the dish is almost full. Sprinkle with 1/4 cup flour, 1/4 cup brown sugar and 1/4 cup flour. Prepare the crumble for the top by creaming together the butter, brown sugar and flour. When the mixture is well mixed, spread it over the apples. Sprinkle with a little brown sugar and bake at 350° for 20 minutes or until the apples are soft and the top is a golden brown.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens, Home Service, Victoria, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper.)

An order issued by the Ulster Home Office in Ireland forbids cyclists to ride more than two abreast, under penalty of a fine.

Island That Grows**Fantastic Growth Of Island In The Danube River**

The case of an island that grows is now concerning the Hungarian legal world.

About 50 years ago the village of Dunapentele sold a little island off the river to the church community of Esztergom for a small sum.

Instead of diminishing in size, like other islands in the Danube, the little island grew steadily bigger, and has now attained to about 19 acres.

The fantastic growth of the island has annoyed its former owners, who now claim payment for the acres which have, literally, materialized since its sale.

The church community, on the other hand, refuse to make further payment on the grounds that they bought and paid for the whole island.

—London Observer.

Will Have Quiet Winter**Young Princesses Not To Be Seen Much In Public**

It is no secret that the Queen has been much exercised about the effect on her little daughters of their public appearance during this summer. August at Balmoral was maintained in family privacy, and it is likely that the little girls will make few appearances in the Autumn, says the London Daily Telegraph. In the Christmas holidays, a pantomime with one or two children's parties, will naturally be allowed by the Queen. Dancing lessons will be held at the Palace and swimming lessons at the Bath Club. Both Princesses will work especially hard at their languages this winter. The Duchess of Kent takes great interest in this branch of their studies and takes French and German with her elder niece.

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

ARTICLE NO. 11**Prevention Of Cancer No. 3 Medical Education**

The Hon. Dr. John M. Robb, former Minister of Health for Ontario did a fine job for the medical profession and public by his enterprise in setting up the First Royal Commission on Cancer established in any country, and by the subsequent establishment of the existing cancer clinics in that province.

The wealth of clinical material in hospitals of all kinds all over Canada has never been utilized to its full extent. The average doctor, unfortunately, is not ambitious enough to secure post-graduate education at his own expense, has heretofore learned little about cancer since he left college. The distribution of the King's Fund, although the amount available is ridiculously small, will afford an opportunity for the Canadian Medical Association to offer access to clinical instruction in hospitals and special cancer institutions.

The Cancer Committee, originally instigated by the Health League, is engaged in the preparation of a booklet for doctors on cancer. In this booklet, the work of men eminent in the various phases of cancer diagnosis, treatment and the latest developments on the subject will be discussed. In respect to this devastating malady, a new sense of responsibility has arisen in the ranks of the medical profession. The result of this is bound to be seen in the fight against cancer.

In the conquest of cancer, a huge sum of money is needed, money for medical education, for the education of the public, for research and research, for quick cures. There are enormous hoards of wealth in Canada. Will not our wealthy friends, none of whose families are immune to cancer, loosen their purse-strings and join in the battle against one of the cruellest diseases which affects mankind?

Next article: Prevention of Cancer No. 4. Education of the Public in Cancer.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete list of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

THE FLAVOR LASTS**WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT TO PERFECT GUM**

SWEETENS THE BREATH

STANDARD OF QUALITY**Great Bear Lake Mine****Important Pitchblende Find Located At Considerable Depth**

What is characterized by President A. LaBine, of Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, as "the most important pitchblende discovery underground since the commencement of mining," the property is reported from the Great Bear Lake Mine of the silver-lead producer by Mine Manager E. J. Wall.

"Crosscutting from the No. 2 vein at the 590 horizon with the objective of reaching No. 1, the discovery vein, which has hitherto been completely unknown below the surface, what appears to be the downward projection of No. 1 vein to that depth has been reached," Mr. LaBine states. "Drifting has now continued for 70 feet and has yielded the most important pitchblende orebody found to date on the property. At last reports, the face was still in ore."

Mr. LaBine, who has made his original discovery on which the LaBine Point and the site of one of the greatest potential radium producers in history, what he found were the surface outcroppings of No. 7 vein. In earlier work with hand steel, a surface pit was opened for a distance of 20 feet and about 10 tons of ore was broken out of the vein. The surface samples were scientific rarities, much sought by museums throughout the world. Geologists who visited the property in the sub-Arctic at various times continued to offer the opinion that No. 1 vein was the principal vein. But development work was first begun on No. 7 vein which showed considerable pitchblende and silver as well as copper. This development and the actual operations continued on No. 2 vein to a depth of 500 feet.

Quite Blameless

A Vermont village pastor, who had a weakness for trout, preached against fishing on Sunday. The next day one of his parishioners presented him with a fine string of fish and said, hesitatingly: "I guess I ought to tell you person that those trout were caught on Sunday."

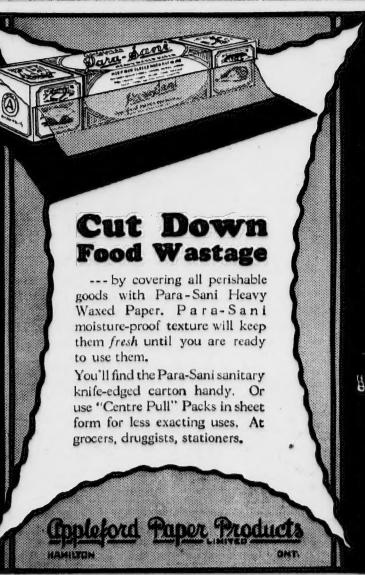
The minister gazed appreciatively at the speckled beauties, and said: "The trout aren't to blame for that."

To tell summer temperature correctly, a simple selection device, as all you have to do is to count the number of times a tree cricket chirps in a second, and add 40. Another way is to look at the thermometer.

Asia's non-Christian Confucianist Taoist sect had 850,600,000 believers, the largest religious following in the world.

Dentist: "There's no need to make all that fuss, sir. Why, I haven't touched your tooth yet."

Patient: "No, but you're standing on my corn."



Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

FREE FROM SCIATICA FOR 35 YEARS

In Perfect Health at 73— Thanks To Kruschen

Thirty-five years ago this scuticenarian was helpless with sciatica. Then he heard of Kruschen. Since that day, he has enjoyed perfect health. Here is his remarkable story:

"Three days ago, I had a severe attack of sciatica, and could scarcely move for about six weeks. Then I started taking Kruschen—about half-a-teaspoonful every morning. After a few weeks, I got rid of the awful pain in my hips. I have never had to consult a doctor since, and am still in perfect health at 73. None of which can only attribute to taking Kruschen salts every morning."

"Most people grow old long before they die, because they neglect one vital need of health—the need of internal cleanliness. Eventually, they start the healthy routine of taking Kruschen for the first time in their lives, they start getting rid, every day, of all waste matter from the system. As a result, health and vigor return. All sorts due to clogged systems vanish, youth returns, and life becomes really worth living."

Mining Claims In North

Prospectors Make Long Trek From Churchill To Baffin Land

With the records of three mining claims staked on Baffin Island and mineral bearing samples, F. McInnes, former Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer and veteran of the Arctic trials and his companion J. F. T. Tibbitt, Sasquatch geologist, University of Toronto, arrived in Halifax on the icebreaker Nasoape. They boarded the ship at Arctic Bay on Admiralty inlet, Baffin Island.

Lean and weather-beaten, these two hardy travellers pulled into Arctic bay in August after a 1,400 miles by dog team from Churchill. They set out from Churchill March 15.

"We found indication of iron and copper in the rocks in the vicinity of Arctic bay but no particularly rich workings. Most of the trip from Churchill over most of the pre-cambrian shield, and on Baffin island we found considerable limestone, sandstone and shale," Tibbitt said.

Beth McInnes and Tibbitt declined to discuss claims they had staked until they had reported to the syndicate headed by Collie Campbell, M.P. for Frontenac-Addington which financed the search for platinum and gold.

Banff Discovered Gold

David Douglas Was First In British Columbia State Edition

Dr. T. A. Rickard of Victoria, one-time mining editor of publications in England and the United States, claims he definitely determined that David Douglas, Scottish botanist, was the first white man to discover gold in British Columbia.

Dr. Rickard, addressing the joint convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, said the famous scientist, after whom the Pacific Coast's Douglas fir tree was named, made his find at Lake Oanagan in the interior in 1853.

Record of the discovery was found by himself in records of the Royal Geographical Society of 1861, Dr. Rickard said.

The rush of gold miners to British Columbia from California in 1858 followed shipments to the United States of about 800 ounces of gold found by Indians along the Fraser River and in the Queen Charlotte Islands, he claimed.

No Longer Isolated

Men At Sea Among Those Who Now Enjoy Radio

The men who man the ships at sea, thousands of miles from their home ports, are no longer on floating specks bereft of contact with the world outside. The radio sets now manfully hold little to amuse themselves except cards, a mouth organ or a fiddle, can tune in when off duty and enjoy the music, talks, plays and running commentaries of sports as easily as if they were at home. This together with the improved service conditions, will have a valuable influence in making for contented crews.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

A Modern David

A Rumanian Boy Scout, Constantine Varazecanu, watching his father's sheep, emulated David's battle with the lion when an eagle swooped down and snatched the lamb. As the eagle rose with the lamb, the Scout threw himself upon it, and after a terrific struggle had the eagle securely tied with good Scout knots. In recognition of his bravery Scout Varazecanu received a medal from the King of Rumania.

The Trumpeter Swan

Can Be Seen The Year Round In British Columbia

The trumpeter swan is the largest waterfowl in North America. At one time this magnificent bird was common from the Pacific Coast to the Middle West, but it now has disappeared from all except the most westerly part of its former range.

In early days the trumpeter swan was hunted for its plumage, which provided the valuable swansdown of commerce.

Most of the trumpeter swans now wintering are found in British Columbia, both winter and summer. Some of them spend the winter months on northern rivers where isolation offers sanctuary and where stretches of open water provide food.

The swans' diet of yellow pond-lily and water-shield, the tubers of sago pandanus, and other kinds of water vegetation are eaten.

Sometimes in severe winters the feeding grounds are frozen over and the trumpeter swans suffer severely. In order to prevent the starvation of these birds it is necessary to supply them with barley or other grain. On wintering ground a supply of grain is taken by packhorse from the nearest settlement, a distance of 75 miles.

The Dominion Government maintains a special warden service for the protection of these valuable birds and under this care their numbers have slightly increased.

A smaller relative of the trumpeter swan and resembling it very closely is the whistling swan, which nests in the Arctic and is relatively abundant.

Sewing School For Men

New York To Have First One In United States

The first sewing school for men in the United States is being organized in New York at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel. Fifty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, it is announced by Miss Ruth Winnick.

The majority of bachelors and single men living alone are very unusual when it comes to any form of needlework," said Mrs. Winnick. And why? Well, no one has ever taught them just how easy and simple it is to darn a hole in the toe of a sock or mending a tear, use a needle and take a few minutes to darn the hole together with a darning needle, which is the wrong way. Many men resort to safety pins to hold their shorts up or keep their suspenders attached to their trousers and other makeshift measures. Men need not endure this misery any longer.

"Historians tell us that George Washington was an excellent sewer and knitter; Henry VIII, and men in his court enjoyed knitting. The Sewing School for Men has a definite place in the scheme of life of the modern American," said Winnick.

"Men are among the best cooks in the world; the best style designers; the best beauticians—so why should the average man be able to make simple repairs on his own clothes?"

Mrs. Winnick, who is a graduate of the University of California, has established sewing schools for professional and business people in many American cities.

Milking Time

Inventor Tries To Cure Cows Of Tail Switching

An enterprising inventor has been trying to cure cows of tail-switching. His first device had the tail in check. The new kidney-shaped device holds the milk. Then he泡了 his feet. She kicked, metaphorically, and refused to give milk. That upset the milker. Then the inventor got tired. He had no more tricks in store and the cow won, for herself and her sisters, the right to switch her tail in the time-honored way, without let or hindrance.

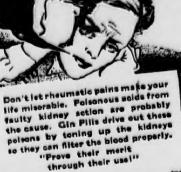
So far, sympathy is with the cow, for tail-switching seems a harmless way of keeping off flies. There is another side to the question, however. Tail-switching is not so harmless as it looks. In the last year, 1810 American farmers have lost eyes through careless tail-switching.

This makes a case for the farmer and one wishes the inventor had not stopped so soon. If he had only let his great mind work another minute he might have hit on the idea of goggles for milkers.—Toronto Telegram.

Was World's Smallest Man

Harold Dyott, 50, known as "Tiny," reputedly the world's smallest man, 23 inches tall and weighing 24 pounds, is dead. He spent most of his life on exhibition and travel over Europe. Examined as a child by the most celebrated physicians in Europe, Dyott was found to have a perfectly sound constitution and normally developing mental faculties.

RHEUMATIC PAINS! are TORTURE!



GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

Epic Canoe Trip

Remarkable Fleet Of Adventure By Two Office Men

New York to Nome that sounds very ordinary and unromantic, what with all the trappings of modern transportation; but when it is qualified, New York to Nome by canoe, the imagination is at once stimulated, and with good reason.

This remarkable fleet of adventure was successfully concluded recently by two New York City bookkeepers who spent 18 months on the trail. They followed the historic canoe route used by the great explorers and fur traders who opened up this vast West; and by dint of hard work and real courage, they discovered their own Northwest Passage.

There is something inspiring in so heroic an experience. It smacks of the Viking era in Europe, or of the period of early expansion over our own plains and forests. And the fact that modern young men had the imagination to conceive it and the daring to carry it through is proof that this is not a soft generation, though it may be a perverse one. And perhaps more adventures of this nature might erase some of the pernicious—Winnipeg Free Press.

Luxurious Homes

Great Wealth Created In International Quarter At Shanghai

The London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, says the evacuation of the women and children will mean the break up of many homes in Shanghai. How luxurious the International Quarter had become is scarcely appreciated by those who have not visited the city in the last year or two.

At the present time more wealth is concentrated in the town than in any other trading centre in the East. This is mainly due to the fact that Sir Victor Sassoon has, in large measure, withdrawn the millions he had invested in India and has transferred them farther East. The huge hotels which dominate the city are all owned by him, and those who met the able manager of the Taj Mahal, in Bombay, a few years ago, will now find him installed instead at the luxurious Cathay.

As it is to be expected, where so much wealth has been accumulated, the expense of living is high. Racing has got a hold on the European element that thousands are lost rapidly betting on the racetrace as they are lost at the tables at Monte Carlo.

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Predicts Cold Winter

Walpole Island Indian Declares Animals Preparing For It

In the forecast of Chief George Ninham proves correct you have better a heavier overcoat and ear-muffs, haul out the storm windows and prepare for a long, cold winter. What don't we have predicted? The return of the polar bear. Any sign points to a cold and lengthy winter. Wild ducks and geese are now migrating to the winter feeding grounds in the south and all wild animals are stocking food supplies even more than they did in 1932, when the winter was more severe than it had been in years, he declared.

He also pointed out that trees are wearing a thicker coat of bark while snakes and frogs are hibernating earlier than usual.

Chief Ninham, formerly of the Walpole Island reserve in Ontario, is now a resident of the United States.

New Pilot Instructor

W. A. Smith, former Winnipeg aviator, has been appointed pilot instructor of Trans-Canada Airlines and will be in charge of advanced training courses to be offered pilot training equipment with the airline. Smith has been connected with an United States airways company in Seattle and will begin his new duties next month.

Eighty-two per cent. of all patients issued by the United States are subsequently discovered to have no commercial value. 2223

Important To Eye Health

Scientists Find Particular Vitamin In Food Is Essential

Stramining the figure by strenuous diets prescribed by persons with no scientific training in food values or nutrition, may cause permanent impairment to the eyesight. The reason for this is that three foods particularly important to eye health are either taboo or are put at a minimum in most of these diets.

Just recently scientists have discovered that the eye is most sensitive to light, and which they term "visual purple" is really a protein that is bleached by the action of strong light and renews itself by returning to its original color.

Whenever there has been slowness in color restoration, scientists have found it due to a deficiency of a particular vitamin in the food of the best sources are butter, cream and milk, and in a lesser degree, egg yolk, liver and fresh vegetables. Cod liver oil is rich in all in it. Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University points out, however, that by drinking a quart of whole milk daily butter may be omitted.

When the eyes are exposed to strong light, the "visual purple" protein changes rapidly to yellow and then slowly becomes colorless. If the system is plentifully supplied with essential elements, regeneration takes place as soon as the eyeball is removed from the glare, but when the elements are lacking, the process is slow and defective. Recent experiments have shown that it is dangerous for certain people to drive at night with the "visual purple" in their eyes not restored quickly after having been bleached by the glare of oncoming headlights.

When a deficiency of the essential vitamin continues for any length of time, actual damage to the membranes covering the eyes takes place. Other important considerations for eye health are: Protect the eyes from strong light glare by wearing dark glasses. Never read while facing a strong light.

Castle To Be Demolished

So Coal Seams Under Historic Building Can Be Worked

Rich coal seams have laid successful siege to romantic Douglas Castle, ancestral home of the Douglas family in Edinburgh. Between the Earl and Countess of Home move, demolition will begin so the coal seams can be worked with out hindrance. Old seams in the district have been worked out.

And so the stormy history of Sir Walter Scott's "Castle Dangerous," which repeatedly changed hands during the struggle between Edward I and the Scots, comes to an end.

So—perhaps does the ancient legend stand true—"as often as castle Douglas is destroyed it shall rise again in even greater size."

The castle was burned down in 1759 and the present structure built. Near it is the chancel of the Church of St. Bride containing the heart of Robert the Bruce.

Lord and Lady Home will take up residence at their Berwickshire estate near Coldstream. They plan to return each year to Lanarkshire and reside in the factor's house within sight of the old castle grounds.

A Wonderful Bridge

Golden Gate At San Francisco Great Engineering Feat

The forecast of Chief George Ninham proves correct you have better a heavier overcoat and ear-muffs, haul out the storm windows and prepare for a long, cold winter. What don't we have predicted? The return of the polar bear. Any sign points to a cold and lengthy winter. Wild ducks and geese are now migrating to the winter feeding grounds in the south and all wild animals are stocking food supplies even more than they did in 1932, when the winter was more severe than it had been in years, he declared.

He also pointed out that trees are wearing a thicker coat of bark while snakes and frogs are hibernating earlier than usual.

Chief Ninham, formerly of the Walpole Island reserve in Ontario, is now a resident of the United States.

Rather A Big Order

Mounties Asked To Find Man Somewhere In Canada

If the operator hadn't told her that her three minutes was up, Mrs. Trostman might have got a little more geography from Lieut. Arthur Morris of Mountie police. Mrs. Trostman telephoned from New York to say her husband had driven to Canada and she hadn't heard from him since. No she didn't know what part of Canada he intended visiting. The lieutenant started to tell her Canada was a good-sized country.

It's the little things of life that cause the worst trouble. A man can usually end his house at night but he sometimes has difficulty with the keyhole.

Polyps that build coral islands are only able to work under water.

A Cable From China

Tells Of Barbaric Massacre And Wanton Destruction

Your admirable and sympathetic leading article on "Learning in China" embodies me to send a copy of a cable to me as chairman of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation by the presidents of the Chinese Universities.

"Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation League of Na-

Little Helps For This Week

Thus saith the Lord thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel, I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way thou shouldst go. Isaiah 48:17.

I seek Thy aid, I ask direction. Teach me to do what pleasest Thee.

I can bear toll, endure affliction, Only Thy leadings let me see.

Of all paths a man can strike into there is at a given moment a best path for every one, a thing which here and now it is the wisest of all to do. Success in this case is complete and his judgment is assured. To find that path and walk in it is the one thing useful for him. Every man has also his own vocation, the one direction in which space is open to him. He has faculties inviting him to endless exertion. Like a ship in a narrow river he runs into obstructions on every side but one. On that side all obstruction is taken away and he sweeps serenely over a deepening channel into an infinite sea.

An Interesting Test

Competition Shows Girls Are Better Writers Than Boys

Girls are much better writers than boys if a writing competition in Britain is fostered by Mrs. John Galsworthy in memory of her late husband, the famous short story writer, any indication.

Some 200 boys and girls entered for the competition. Five submitted two scripts from a passage from one of the Galsworthy novels. The judges chose the best forty scripts and brought the writers to the London County Hall, where they were put to the final test.

Five awards of \$50 each were won by girls. Not a boy figured in these highest awards. Seven prizes of \$25 each were won by boys. Boys did not win any of the secondary prizes.

There were 100 entries, and a boy from each in the third grade and boys managed to win two of these.

The explanation of the poor showing made by boys was not the smallness of the number of boys in the competition. It was entirely due to the superior penmanship of the girls. Two of the first class prizes were won by girls from the Sydenham county secondary school.—Toronto Star-Week.

The Sun's Rays

Astronomer Says That Old Sol Is Slowing Up

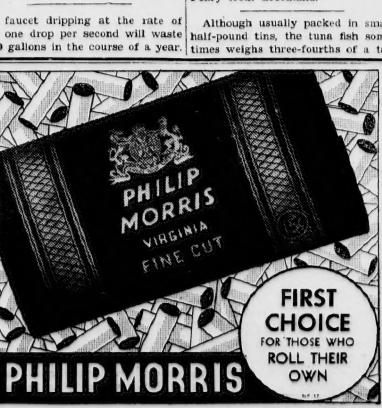
Dr. William A. Calder, Harvard astronomer, theorizing on the sun's performance as a cosmic swimming-pool, finds him not so hot. He is sending out 30 per cent. less radiation than he should for a star of his class. And not so bright, either, giving only four-tenths of the luminosity generally accepted as standard. In fact, astronomers know the sun as a "Zero dwarf star," meaning he is yellow and of very low brilliancy. By contrast we are asked to admire the moon for displaying greater reflectiveness than she was supposed to possess.

Far be it from us to dispute with scientists, but if that sun wasn't doing his best in August we hope he never does!—New York World Telegram.

The hardest nut for the British Government to crack is not the dictators on the continent for which it has a sneaking respect, but a pacifist element at home, which is always urging it to go to war to make peace.

The latest masterpiece in tiny musketoon today is the 27½-ton "annihilator" iron brought by Admiral Peary from Greenland.

Although usually packed in small, half-pound tins, the tuna fish sometimes weighs three-fourths of a ton.



SHOPRITE STORES

Phone 20 Gleichen, Alta. Phone 20
WATCH FOR OUR AD EVERY WEEK. IT WILL PAY YOU

Thanksgiving Specials

Cranberries, Cape Codds, per pound	25c
Pumpkin, large size tins size 2½, 2 tins	25c
Sweet Potatoes, fresh, 3 pounds for	25c
Sweet Potatoes, large tins size 2½ per tin	29c
Pickles, small Gherkins or Crispie Relish, small jars your choice	19c
Miracle Whip, large 32 oz jar, per jar	49c
Tomatoe Juice, Alymer, large tins, 2 tins	25c
Tomatoe Juice, Alymer, med. tins, 3 tins	25c
Olives, McLaren's Pimento Stuffed medium size 6 oz bottle, each	25c
Larger 12 oz bottle, each	39c
Jellit, the new McLaren's Jelly Powders, 6 pks.	25c

Phone us your orders for Turkeys or Chickens for Your Thanksgiving Table



FARES REDUCED

THANKSGIVING DAY

WEEK-END
Between all stations in Canada
Good Going from
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Except - Good A.M. Train
Oct. 8 where no P.M. Train
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The Gleichen Call

(Continued from page 11)

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

countries greatly diminished. The drought affecting South African wheat crop. Austria negotiating for Russian wheat and rye.

Following factors have tended to lower price: Italy will soon order less meat to be mixed with bread

flour. Lack of available ocean tonnage. European importing countries may import 40 million less than in 1936-37. General improvement after rains in Argentina. Conditions favor large Damnumian wheat acreage. Record export citrus fruit from Palestine. Limited gold supplies in importing countries.

"If I feed some of your registered seed grain to my hogs, Mr. Strange, will it improve the pigs, and can I get them registered?"

A good lady, new to farming, in all good faith recently asked this question.

"No madam," I replied, "registered seed cannot perform that miracle. It cannot improve hogs. It can, however, greatly improve your crops both in quality and in yield, and so

Town & District

Mrs. John Boyd returned last week from an extended visit to her home in Scotland.

Mrs. H. Hamar, who for sometime past has been visiting relatives in England, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Crow were called to Ontario last week when the former received word his brother had been killed in a mining accident in Northern Ontario.

The interscholastic school sports which were to have been held last Friday at Arrowwood were postponed until Friday October 8. The bad weather prevailing last week was the cause of the postponement.

J. E. Ostrander returned Thursday from a visit of several weeks in Saskatchewan with his son Pember and family. Pember is Indian agent for four reserves and is a very busy man. Mr. Ostrander states he enjoyed the holiday spent in the neighboring province.

The Indians had a big dance at their hall just south of town last Friday night. Bremer's orchestra of Namaka assisted by an Indian orchestra supplied the music. There are not many other dance halls in the country that can sport two orchestras at the same time.

Starting shortly after nine Sunday morning rain fell all day and night. Monday a light snow was falling but melted almost as fast as it fell, by afternoon moisture ceased falling. This rain is most welcome but has halted threshing on some farms. Practically all the wheat has been threshed but at a number of farms oats remain to be threshed.

On Friday night the hockey boys are staging their annual dance in the Community Hall. Camp Brown the head publicity man states that the dance will be the best the puck players have ever staged and wants everybody to be there to see for themselves. The hockey boys hope to make a few dollars to help them along with hockey this winter.

The Gleichen branch of the Junior U.F.A. is an enterprising bunch and under the leadership of Miss Ruth Umbrie who is secretary and live wire of the group, have a little more pep and enthusiasm than any other organization in the town or district. At the present time the Juniors are preparing to stage a Halloween tanabola dance at the Meadowbrook Hall, on Friday evening October 29th. During the evening \$10 in prize money will be given away to the lucky ticket holders.

COMING EVENTS

Oct. 9—First Gleichen Brownie Pack tea in the Legion Hall.

GRAIN INQUIRY COM. HEAR PLEA FOR UNITED ELEVATORS

A strong plea for unification of United Grain Growers Limited and the Manitoba Pool Elevators was made by the United Farmers of Manitoba before the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission when under Mr. Justice Lurelle G. Stewart, the hearings were resumed in Winnipeg, October 1st. The U.F.A. brief presented by J. S. Wood, president, pointed out that the Association had helped to start both these farmer-owned companies and that the competition which had now developed between them was a matter of regret.

"The unfortunate cleavage"—the brief said—"has impaired the effectiveness and prestige of the farmers' movement as a coherent and united enterprise." But "From many quarters," Mr. Wood declared, "there is reiterated expression of impatience with conditions as they are and of increasing hope that these two great bodies of farmer-producers may be led to combine their activities and march undivided towards the progress of the future."

can help you to make more money." "But why is registered seed any better than any other kind of seed? What does 'registered' mean anyway?" she said.

Many others have asked this question. Here is a short answer.

Registered seed comes from a crop that has been selected in the field by a competent cerealist, and found to be true-to-varietal to a high standard of excellence, to contain not more than one off-type plant in ten thousand. The individual crop is given a pedigree by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

The cleaned seed is afterwards examined in the sack by the Dominion Seed Branch. If found to be high in germination, and almost free from the seeds of other kinds of grain and of weeds, the sack is sealed and tagged, so the contents are guaranteed to be registered seed.

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THURSDAY 8:30 P.M.

SATURDAY: Matinee at 3 p.m. and evening shows at 7:30 and 9:15..

GLEICHEN COMMUNITY HALL

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The Call

Gleichen, Alta.